

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

700 Holland troops to join UNIFIL

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12 (R)—The Dutch Cabinet agreed today to send 700 troops for service with the United Nations Peacekeeping Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon. Deputy Prime Minister Hans Wiegman said it will be the first time Holland has provided soldiers for a U.N. peacekeeping operation. Mr. Wiegman, speaking after a routine cabinet meeting, said the 44th Armoured Infantry Battalion, mostly conscripts, was ready to leave for Lebanon on receipt of an official request from the U.N. Security Council. He said he expected the battalion to go to Lebanon in March for a year's stay. The U.N. informally asked Holland earlier this month if it was prepared to provide a battalion to replace Iranian and French units in the U.N. contingent.

AMMAN, SATURDAY JANUARY 13, 1979 — SAFAR 14, 1399

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

New hijacked plane lands at Tripoli
AMMAN, Jan. 12 (R)—A Tunisian hijacked on a domestic flight today landed at Tripoli airport, the Libyan Jamahiriya's Agency (JANA) reported tonight. The agency said airport officials had to release the hijacked plane to passengers aboard the plane of to return and take off for another country. JANA said that the hijackers had seized the Tunisian plane on a domestic flight and had asked for permission to make an agency landing at Tripoli for refueling. The hijackers said they had hijacked the plane and that they demanded the release of the plane, the Libyan agency said. No further information was given on the two men whose release was apparently being sought by the hijackers.

WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP

New wave of violence reported in Madrid
MADRID, Jan. 12 (R)—Unidentified gunmen killed one police officer and shot two others today in two separate attacks, in a new wave of violence in Madrid. Officer Romero Garcia de Montijo was shot dead by two gunmen as he was leaving home for a police station. The other attack took place in a Madrid suburb where two of the gunmen on foot patrol were fired on from a passing car. They were unhurt, and returned the fire, police sources said. The motive for the attacks was not known. On Dec. 21, another policeman was shot dead in Madrid but nobody claimed responsibility for the killing.

Security risk: Palestinian deported to Iraq
MONTREAL, Jan. 12 (R)—A Palestinian detained here since November and declared a security risk will be sent to Iraq as part of travel arrangements worked out with Iraqi authorities, immigration spokesman said yesterday. Officials have been in a dilemma where to send the man, Mohammed Kahlil Abotouba, who was detained on arrival here from the United States. But he has said he will accept him, the spokesman said. Immigration officials claimed that Mr. Abotouba was in Edmonton, Alberta, at the same time as Bassam Mohammed Ferh, a Lebanese student linked with inquiries into the 1976 assassination in New York of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy. Mr. Ferh was flown to Lebanon under Canadian police escort last November. Mr. Abotouba was carrying an Egyptian passport when he arrived in Canada.

Two Israelis captured by Dutch police
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12 (R)—A special team of 10 Dutch policemen today captured two Israelis after a gun battle at a house in the north. Amsterdam in which one of the Israelis was wounded. The two men escaped two weeks ago from a juvenile center at Zutphen, in eastern Holland, where they were serving a sentence for robbery. On Tuesday they escaped and tied up police officers trying to check their identity in an Amsterdam house, police said. They were identified by police as being Yoram Gorman, 22, and Eliezer Kamel, 20.

Satellite to prevent sea disasters urged
LONDON, Jan. 12 (R)—A United Nations shipping agency today urged member nations to ratify a convention to set up an international satellite system designed to prevent sea disasters. The satellite, called Inmarsat, was proposed in a convention adopted in 1976 under the auspices of the London-based U.N. Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO), which said present communications facilities were becoming more and more congested. The use of space technology with satellites over the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans would solve these problems, it said. IMCO added that the failure of the convention to enter into force could have serious consequences, particularly for the long-term safety of shipping.

Rise in U.S. unemployment reported
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (R)—The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 5.8 per cent in November to 5.9 per cent in December, the government reported today. The increase was seen as an indication that a surge of economic activity during late 1978 may be slowing. The December figure was the first increase in unemployment since July, according to a report by the Labour Department.

Malaysia set up \$45 m timber project
KUALA KINABALU, Malaysia, Jan. 12 (R)—Kuwaiti and Malaysian investors will set up a \$45 million logging and timber processing project in the east Malaysian state of Sabah, it was announced today. A spokesman said that his group and a Sahah businessman expected to finalise details of the 20-year scheme with the Kuwait Timber Trading and Manufacturing Company in mid-February.

Greek Cypriots to pay higher taxes
Nicosia, Jan. 12 (R)—Greek Cypriots will have to pay more for milk, tobacco, petrol, television sets and other luxury goods as a result of higher taxes announced by the government yesterday. An official announcement said the new taxes were needed to improve the balance of payments and to raise public revenue.

\$1.2 b. U.S. government securities to be sold
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (R)—The United States announced today it will sell about \$1.2 billion worth of U.S. government securities in Switzerland as part of President Carter's package to fund the dollar. The treasury said it will offer the securities, totaling about two billion Swiss francs, to Swiss citizens in Zurich Jan. 17. This is the second such foreign securities sale. Last July the United States sold similar securities in West Germany totaling about three billion marks (\$1.5 billion), and a spokesman for the treasury said it was planning another offering.

'Little green men' join Italy's kidnap craze
GENOA, Italy, Jan. 12 (R)—Little green men from outer space have joined Italy's kidnap craze, according to nightwatchman Antonio Zaffarino. Television viewers in Genoa tonight will see a description under hypnosis how 10 or more unearthly kidnapers carried him off from his rounds and held him captive in a room for several hours. "They had yellow triangular eyes, a thin skin and thorns growing out of their cheeks," he tells a reporter in tonight's documentary. "When they spoke, a green light came out of their mouths." The doctor, who put him in a trance for cameras to rest his story, says he is quite satisfied Mr. Zaffarino is not lying. "But that is not to say he objectively lived the experience," says the doctor.



AMMAN, Jan. 12 (J.T.)—His Majesty King Hussein today presented the Jordan Football Tournament Cup to Al Ahli Club, winners of the 1978 Championship. Al Ahli beat Ramtha 2-1 in a heated match at the Hussein Sports City's International Stadium this afternoon. The game was attended by more than 25,000 spectators and relayed live on Jordan TV. Ramtha's Khaled Zu'bi scored his team's first goal in the first minute of the second half. Al Ahli followed with two points, both scored by Ahmad Khalil. Today's result puts Al Faisali Club and Al Wadhat Club, both of Amman, in 3rd place. Al Jeel Club, of Amman, occupies 5th place, while Al Hussein Club, of Irbid, is demoted to the Junior League.

Offensive moves closer to Thai border Government forces make last-ditch stands

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (R)—Kampuchean (Cambodian) government forces are making last-ditch stands in two northwestern cities as the Vietnamese-led offensive moves closer to the border with Thailand, diplomatic sources said today. They said a Kampuchean division of about 2,000 men was under attack in prepared defensive positions at the town of Siem Reap close to the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat. The town's airport, just three kms from the famed temples of Angkor Wat, had been heavily bombed, they added. The airport at Battambang farther west, had also been bombed and motorised Vietnamese-led units were heading for the city from the north, they said. The sources said some units had bypassed Siem Reap and headed for Sisophon, 50 kms from the Thai frontier. The town, which lies at the junction of the two major highways running into the Kampuchean northwest may have fallen already, they said. Vietnamese-led forces were bearing down on Battambang, which was Kampuchea's second largest city before it was depopulated along with all other major urban centres after the communist Khmer Rouge takeover in 1975, the sources said. They said isolated Kampuchean units were still resisting actively all over the country but it did not appear that the fight was being coordinated. They said 12 Vietnamese divisions were involved in the campaign which started on Dec. 25 and brought the capture of the Kampuchean capital of Phnom Penh last Sunday.

Hanoi has consistently denied reports that its forces were involved. It has said the attack that swept the government of Prime Minister Pol Pot out of Phnom Penh was the work of the Kampuchean National Salvation Front, set up six weeks ago, which coordinated an uprising by the Kampuchean people. Hanoi is facing allegations of aggression at the United Nations Security Council, which decisively rejected their bid for official recognition of the Vietnamese-backed insurgents in Kampuchea. But the Chinese, who successfully promoted the cause of Premier Pol Pot, also faced a setback to their drive to have the council condemn Vietnamese aggression. The Soviet Union was ready to veto the draft, but first it would have to receive nine affirmative votes. Non-aligned members said they could not support it, although they backed the Chinese stand on the Pol Pot government—on juridical grounds, they added, and not from sympathy for Mr. Pot. Former Cambodian head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk said he would head the Kampuchea delegation to the resumed session of the General Assembly next week and expected to remain in the U.S. for a long time. Heng Samrin, Head of the new Kampuchean Revolutionary Council, sent a message to the U.N. yesterday saying that his Foreign Minister, Hun Sen, would be coming to New York to seek a hearing from the Security Council.

The Security Council last night upheld the legitimacy of the Pol Pot government, despite the claim of Mr. Samrin's Moscow-supported insurgents that they control Kampuchea. Jeng Sary, Kampuchea's Deputy Prime Minister in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in China today. There has been no firm word on Mr. Pol Pot, who has been variously reported as dead, in Peking and directing a guerrilla war he promised to wage to the end. Meanwhile, foreign ministers of five non-communist Southeast Asian countries began emergency talks here today as the war in Kampuchea swirled closer to Thailand. The ministers are expected to hammer home their concern at the two-day meeting over the Vietnam-Kampuchea war on the doorstep. The five countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—are linked in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Earlier today, the New China News Agency reported that Chinese and Vietnamese border guards exchanged fire across the Sino-Vietnamese border. The agency said armed Vietnamese personnel opened fire three times at Jin Jushan, a people's commune. "The Chinese border guards and people's militia were forced to open fire in self defence," the agency said. It did not mention any casualties. According to the agency, there were other shooting incidents earlier in the day.

Mr. Callaghan has built his reputation on counter-inflation policy but his attempt to put a five per cent limit on pay rises this year has been rebuffed by the unions. The lorry drivers are demanding a 22 per cent increase to give them a basic weekly wage of £65 (\$130). Train drivers are pressing for a 10 per cent—seven sterling (\$14)—responsibility bonus. The train drivers threatened a national rail strike next Tuesday and Thursday if they do not succeed. Negotiations with management continued today. Empty spaces have already started appearing on supermarket shelves but the big chains said they had sufficient supplies to survive another week without lorry deliveries. There was better news for farmers when the unions agreed to exempt deliveries of animal feed from the strike. Farmers feared pigs might start cannibalising each other if not fed properly. As the list of shortages grew, pubs said they may soon run out of bottled and keg beers. Breweries are short of carbon dioxide cylinders—vital to keep drinks fresh. The worst effects were in industry. Already thousands of factories are short of raw materials. Unions agreed to restrict the use of "flying pickets" who have successfully blockaded docks, depots and companies not directly involved in the dispute. In a completely separate dispute, most flights on British Airways' European services were grounded. Pilots were complaining because a long-haul crew was used on the London-Paris route last week.

Industrial chaos brings Britain closer to disaster brink; inflation rate rises, one million workers threatened

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R)—Another trade union threw its weight behind striking lorry drivers today as snow-caked Britain dug in for a spell of industrial chaos and shortages. A 24-hour stoppage by many British Airways pilots and a threatened national rail strike deepened the gloom of Britain's winter of worker discontent. In Northern Ireland, where petrol stations have dried up, a state of emergency was in force. On the mainland eight regional trouble-shooting committees swung into action to counter the effects of strikes. Supply lines have already been wrecked by a week-old unofficial stoppage by some 50,000 lorry drivers. Last night the drivers' main union, the Transport and General Workers' Union, defied government appeals and gave the

King Hussein urges return to UN

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (Agencies)—His Majesty King Hussein has said he does not believe that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will lead to a settlement of the Middle East crisis. The King also expressed the hope that expanded talks would start "as soon as possible" under the auspices of the Security Council. In an interview with the New York Times, published today, the King said President Anwar Sadat of Egypt "can, if he wishes, join the ranks of the Arab and Palestinian majority to enable them to negotiate with Israel from a solid position."

He added that "the Arab world is one family" and that Jordan has no interest in joining President Sadat in trying to determine, with Israel, a transition period before the establishment of Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. He added that the role prescribed for Jordan at Camp David was to protect the Israelis from the Palestinian inhabitants who are under Israeli occupation.

King Hussein reiterated his call for the return of all parties concerned to the Security Council "in the search of results and clarifications regarding Resolution 242."

Arafat visits Jordan shortly, says Fahoum

DAMASCUS, Jan. 12 (J.T.)—Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat will visit Jordan shortly, Mr. Khaled Al Fahoum, Speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) said here yesterday. Mr. Arafat, who will head a PLO delegation on the visit, will be received by His Majesty King and hold talks with Jordanian officials, Mr. Fahoum added in an interview.

He said the visit will take place following the meeting starting here on Monday of the PNC's 14th session. The session, to be opened by President Hafez Al Assad, will concentrate on three main topics, Mr. Fahoum said. First, there will be a debate of a report submitted by the Executive Committee on political developments in the Palestine and Middle East issues. The report "encompasses all developments—positive and negative," he said. "When we say negative, we mean the policies of the Egyptian regime and its signing of the Camp David accords which are considered a blow to the Palestinian struggle."

Mr. Fahoum said the positive aspects included "the formation of the National Front for Struggle and the Syrian-Israeli rapprochement, and the Baghdad summit during which the Arab states unanimously rejected the Camp David agreements and their consequences."

"Also on the positive side," Mr. Fahoum added, "is the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, based on decisions of Arab summit meetings in Baghdad and Rabat."

This dialogue aims at "supporting steadfastness in the occupied territories, preventing the liquidation of the Palestine cause and insisting on complete Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem and the occupied areas," he added. The speaker said the Council will also discuss the PLO's financial position and its new budget which will be drawn up in the light of the Baghdad summit's financial decisions.

As regency council for Iran is discussed Sporadic rioting continues but strikers go back to work

TEHRAN, Jan. 12 (R)—Anti-Shah demonstrators set fire to another Savak (secret police) building in the southern city of Shiraz today, witnesses said. The witnesses said there was no one to stop the demonstrators since all troops and police had left the city, where a number of people were killed and injured yesterday and buildings burnt down. "The people removed all the files and all the horrible instruments of torture from the Savak building to a mosque," one witness told Reuters by telephone today. Residents wearing white armbands were reported directing traffic in the absence of police. The latest violence in Shiraz came only two days after Iran's new liberal Prime Minister, Shapour Bakhtiar, lifted martial law there. The witnesses and hospital sources in Shiraz said eight people, including four Savak officials, were killed and 30 injured in yesterday's violence. A Savak building and several other structures were set alight. Today's violence erupted despite a warning by Dr. Bakhtiar last night and appeals by religious leaders for calm. "To promote Islamic objectives, desist from any kind of destruction or harm to the people," the Moslem leaders said in an appeal broadcast by the official radio. Meanwhile, the martial law administration in the holy city of Qom, south of Tehran today reduced an overnight curfew by two hours. The official radio broadcast a call by authorities of Tehran University for all staff to return to the campus tomorrow to prepare for a resumption of studies. The governing bodies of other Iranian universities also decided to reopen, and the government welcomed their decision. Troops still encircled the Tehran campus today, with a machine gun post facing outwards from the main gate. Small, scattered anti-Shah demonstrations continued today in the capital, with troops using tear gas to disperse protesters. There were no reports of shooting or casualties. On the labour front, striking bank employees said they would work three days a week from tomorrow, but would not handle foreign exchange transactions with Israel or South Africa. Most bank employees have been on strike for two months in response to a call by the Shah's main religious opponent, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, from exile in France, and in sympathy with striking oil workers in South Iran. Customs staff, who are also on strike, said in a statement today they would clear imported food, medical and other essential merchandise, but not any goods imported by the diplomatic missions of the United States, Britain, Israel or any other country unsympathetic to what they termed

Iran's "revolutionary movement". A regency council of elder statesmen is expected to be formed in Iran in the next few days to stand in for the Shah if he leaves the country to defuse the revolt against him, senior political sources said today. The council, expected to comprise eight public figures, will act as head of state as long as the embattled monarch is out of the country. Political sources said that over the past two weeks, the possible composition of a regency council had been under active discussion in palace and official circles. With his more extreme opponents demanding an Islamic republic in Iran and an end to the Pahlavi dynasty and the monarchy itself, the Shah has already agreed to "reign, not rule."

His absence, which could last a month or more, may determine whether he is even allowed to reign. The council is expected to be a careful blend of the political forces at work in the current Iranian turmoil—the government, the armed forces, the parliament, the judiciary, the opposition and, possibly, the Shiite Moslem clergy who have been in the forefront of demands for diminution of the monarch's powers. Dr. Bakhtiar himself is expected to be a member, as are the speakers of the two houses of parliament and the chief justice of the supreme court.

Press Association has new board
AMMAN, Jan. 12 (JNA)—In its annual meeting today the General Assembly of the Jordan Press Association elected its new council. President of the association Rakan Al Majali was re-elected by acclamation, and Messrs Fahd Al Rimawi, Mohammad Abu Ghosh, Ahmad Amr, Fawaz Kaladeh, Akel Hijazi, Fayez Hamdan, Mohammad Al Jilani, Tewfik Kiwan, Musa Al Izra'i and Abdullah Al Ayed were elected as council members.

JORDAN TIMES

Responsible Editor:

MOHAMMAD AMAR

Editor:

WILLIAM LEE

Managing Editor:

JEDAR TUNIS

Business and advertising office:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road, P.O. Box 9710, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: 6771-1334

Tlx: 1497 AIRJO, Codes: JORDTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

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WILLIAM LEE

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FERNANDO FRANCIS

Jordan construction industry moves towards greater standardisation

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 12 -- Domestic moves to bring some order and standardisation to Jordan's construction and engineering sector are now dovetailing nicely with parallel moves, originating in Europe, to bring Jordan into the mainstream of the international construction industry.

The net result will be that Jordan will likely emerge as an increasingly important Arab centre, both in terms of construction materials and systems as well as the underlying legal codes of practice and ethical obligations that bind the three partners in any engineering and construction job—the client, the consulting engineer and the contractor.

On the domestic front, the three-day symposium held here last November to discuss all aspects of the construction business ended with a series of general recommendations and the appointment of a three-person committee to follow things up. That committee, composed of the Minister of Public Works, and the presidents of the contractors and engineers associations, unfortunately has not met yet, a matter that the President of the Jordan Engineers Association, Mr. Ibrahim Abu Ayyash, says is rather disconcerting, though he does expect the committee to get off the ground soon.

He told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that there is an urgent need to formulate and apply "a system of unified codes of practice for the entire construction industry," something that is now lacking in the country.

What happens today, he said, is that an engineer designing a building will apply whatever code he or she learned at university, or perhaps the concrete code of the Federation of Arab Engineers, which the Jordanian government has established as binding on its own building contracts.

The Jordan Engineers Association has followed suit to some degree, when several months ago it asked all local consulting engineering offices to apply the Federation of Arab Engineers concrete code, with local modifications, to all jobs undertaken in Jordan. While this is a strong suggestion, it is not binding upon individual engineers, Mr. Abu Ayyash said, and there is a need to agree on a unified code for the Jordanian construction sector.

"This is particularly important from the safety point of view," he said, "because even in such key areas as electrical installations in homes and offices, we do not have a unified code for the country, and from the safety point of view this should be one of the first things to be looked at."

Thus while an engineer may use the Arab or any foreign (usually Western) code in undertaking his or her design work, that code has no ultimate legal validity if the

building in question should prove defective or unsafe, as has happened in some cases already, including in structures commissioned by the government.

"Not only does a set of construction codes help improve the safety of all structures and protect the integrity of the engineers, it also gives the industry as a whole a clear legal basis upon which one can measure its performance," Mr. Abu Ayyash said.

Among the areas where precision is now required, he said, are establishment of a "proper and fair relationship" between the client, the engineer and the contractor; classification of Jordanian contractors according to their capabilities and experience; and the promotion of local industries feeding the construction sector.

"You open a contracting business here just as you open a grocery store," Mr. Abu Ayyash said, adding that "the whole process of construction and engineering has to be properly managed, without any loose parts."

A large committee of some 30 members representing all parties concerned with the local construction industry is being established to work on a Jordanian set of construction codes, in close cooperation with the Building Materials Research Centre of the Royal Scientific Society, though they may take several years to be ready.

What Mr. Abu Ayyash now wants to happen is for the government, acting through the prime minister, to designate a national committee or an advisory board for construction codes, and empower it to designate which codes are to be the operative ones in the country for the various parts of the business.

Already, however, a "Jordan international committee" comprising several key figures in the construction sector, including representatives of the RSS, the Public Works Ministry, the two universities, the Standards Department and the engineers and contractors' associations, has been set up to act as the vehicle by which Jordan's efforts to come up with a set of national codes will be harmonised with long-established international efforts in this area.

This effort has been spearheaded most recently by Mr. Andrew Short, a British engineer with over 30 years' experience in the European drive to formulate a set of international building codes.

After several private visits to Jordan during the past two years, Mr. Short decided it was important to bring Jordan into the Euro-International Committee for Concrete, the world's leading body in the field of promoting the international adoption of unified construction codes. The Euro-International Committee for Concrete, better known by its original French title, Comité Européenne de Béton (CEB), now has 36 members throughout the world, with the only two Mid-

dle Eastern members being Lebanon and Iran, both of whose construction industries are in a rather baphazard shape these days.

Jordan has now been accepted as the newest member of CEB, a move that might not immediately send the citizenry dancing in the streets of downtown Amman, but nevertheless a significant achievement and acknowledgement of the relatively advanced state of the construction industry in Jordan as compared to the rest of the Arab World.

"The machinery now exists for Jordanian engineers to exert an influence on the formulation of international codes of practice in the building industry, and in this I think Jordan is taking a step forward on behalf of the entire Arab World," Mr. Short told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week.

The CEB came up with its first set of recommendations for a unified concrete code in 1963, which has since become the basis of most new European and international codes of practice. Mr. Short said. The second set came out in 1970, and starting in 1973 the CEB embarked on a new undertaking to come up with unified codes for the fields of safety of structures, concrete construction, and steel, masonry and timber construction.

The third edition of the CEB codes was published a few months ago, and now there is an international drive underway to harmonise the CEB recommendations with the American codes, particularly in the two areas where the CEB recommendations have emerged as model codes, that is concrete work and the safety of structures.

The CEB advisory committee will meet next month to get this effort under way as well as to review its own programme, and it is in these sorts of international gatherings that Jordan will now be represented for the first time, also signalling the return of Arab representation after the absence of Lebanon because of the war there.

Jordan's association with CEB will also give it access to two other important international construction industry bodies. One is known as the "liaison committee" which groups the CEB with the other six leading bodies doing a similar sort of job, including such groups as the Rotterdam-based International Council for Building Research, the European Committee for Steel Construction (in Paris), the International Prestressing Federation, the International Association for Shell Structures and, the oldest of all, the International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering.

This liaison committee, Mr. Short explained, aims to ensure the same level of safety for all types of structures. As the outgoing president of CEB, Mr. Short has been deeply involved in its work, as he has with the work of the second such body, the Joint Council for Structural Safety (JCSS).

Established in 1972, the JCSS is a forum for agreeing on the basic principles of calculating the safety of structures, Mr. Short said.

The importance of Jordan's association with CEB and these other groupings is that the business of undertaking engineering and construction tasks across international borders becomes easier, more efficient, more safe and more inexpensive in the end, Mr. Short said.

"The harmonisation of design standards provides a common basis for the job to get done more efficiently by eliminating barriers to people from different countries working together," Mr. Short said, adding that "the application of construction codes also helps ensure that the public is protected and the state can carry out its task of enforcing the quality of buildings and, ultimately, the safety of its citizens."

Mr. Abu Ayyash shared that opinion, saying that "Jordan's membership in the CEB will obviously help us learn from CEB's achievements and will start putting our construction industry in line with that of the rest of the world, as it will also undoubtedly help improve our own Jordanian engineering and construction standards."

Technology centre proposed for Amman

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 12--Jordan's bid to host the proposed Euro-Arab Centre for the Transfer of Technology, which is being established under the aegis of three-year-old Euro-Arab Dialogue, has now received some more support from a parallel but separate effort by a group of leading British companies that wishes to establish a similar unit in Amman.

Mr. Andrew Short, a British consulting engineer who has just stepped down after 30 years as head of the United Kingdom's Building Research Station, told the Jordan Times that a consortium of large British companies' industrial research departments has formulated and offered to the Jordanian government "a practical proposal to establish in Amman a centre of excellence for technology to give unbiased, experienced, expert advice on Arab investments being made in various sectors of the economy, with the view of serving the best interests of the Arab states and people themselves."

The centre would probably have to start with a mixture of Arab and British personnel, but eventually it would be run totally by Arab experts, he thought, and its task would be to assess the large-scale introduction of foreign technology now pouring into the Arab World in all sectors.

Mr. Short thought Jordan would be the ideal location to set up a centre to deal in such areas as the construction industry, computers and communications, while Egypt, for example, would be a logical site for a similar centre specialising in the textiles industry.

The consortium of British firms, one of which is John Laing and Sons Ltd., for whom Mr. Short acts as consultant, now proposes to undertake a more detailed feasibility study of the proposal, "to get a precise idea of what's needed in the Arab World and what the Arab states are willing to absorb and use and pay for in terms of a centre for technology excellence."

The British proposal in many ways overlaps with the Euro-Arab Dialogue's plan to establish a technology transfer and development centre, which Jordan has offered to host in Amman. The Euro-Arab Dialogue idea should be finalised within the coming three or four months, according to Jordan government thinking, and until then the British companies' proposal will sit on the back burner, possibly to be coordinated with, or incorporated in, the Euro-Arab Dialogue idea when it is given the final go-ahead.

R. G. K.

Snowbound in Wadi Musa

Having formally retired from service with the Jordanian reporter Ian Kellas set out recently to return to Brigs Egypt--only to make an unscheduled return to Amman, finding an intermittent series of articles from the world's hot (not so hot) spots, he explains in this article why he left the country.

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--I was going to describe the pleasures of a serene journey through the Gulf of Aqaba around Sinai to Suez on the "Saudi Moon." But then I did not expect to get to behind snow drifts in southern Jordan.

I regretted not having brought a propitiatory lamb the way we got to the top of the Sacrificial High Place in Petra. Pauline Jean (a French Canadian couple I had met on the bus from Amman) and I had gone up on Monday evening to watch the sun romantically beaming the purple crags of the ancient city. Instead, turned white and disappeared rather abruptly behind some black clouds.

By the time we had scrambled back to the cave of our hosts across the valley from the main range of mountains, the howling and it had begun to spatter rain.

At four in the morning--time to get up if we wanted to catch the bus from the resthouse back to Aqaba--it was pitch dark but we could hear the roar of tumbling water down in the Our host, Awad, told us comfortably that we had better get to bed. "You may get swept away if you try to cross now," he said as a streak of lightning lit up a string of waterfalls along the cliffs opposite.

At seven it was still pouring hard, but we decided heroic make a break for it. Down in the main valley, completely dark by day before, yellow water was rushing down waist deep. It was waist deep because, being less athletic at that time morning than usual, I didn't make it across in one jump.

Petra is a bit eerie in the sunshine, but when it is completely deserted in the gloom with water pouring down the fronts those marble-paper tombs, you get the distinct impression you are not very welcome. We paddled out way hurriedly if the glowering rock passage without stopping too long to the scenery.

Emerging an hour and a half later absolutely sodden, forcing ourselves on the thought of drying on a warm bed at Aqaba, we were greeted at the door of the resthouse by a mild told us cheerily to relax because the road to the outside from Wadi Musa (the village just beyond the old city of Petra cut off by snow).

We were the only visitors at the resthouse that day--other wiser and more mobile tourists having long since fled that legendary Jordanian hospitality was quickly turning to gear with the entire staff of the hotel on hand to ply us with cups of tea, and--as the situation became obviously hopeless large lunch for free.

They dried our clothes over the kitchen stove. And a plumber--who, turned out to be a local expert--was called in to fix a leaking tap. The rest of the day was a blur of waiting and watching the rain pour off for a while, we could see that the rain was an unfamiliar white. "We have never seen rain here for at least ten years," they all said.

Striding around the resthouse in a state of great excitement, the officer in charge of the Wadi Musa police, a dashing red kaffieh, drawn up close around his waist concealing a bristling black moustache, he explained his eleven-man brigade of constables had not had a word with Wadi Musa for months. "There is very little Jordan," he said with evident disappointment, "even in Amman. Now at least there was a crisis. The roads were blocked telephone lines were down. We only had to wait for the Christie-style murder. I feel he would have committed it but we had been stuck any longer."

Our best piece of luck, however, was that Abu Riad stuck too. Large, with sloping shoulders, and a broad face with heavy-duty laughter, he is a professional caterer at Wadi Musa "for the day". His two most obvious talents are cooking and poker. I benefited from his cooking and lost game of poker.

Abu Riad invited us to come and stay with him in his house on the outskirts of Wadi Musa. The first night it was cold. So was the next morning. We were up at four in the hope that the road would have been cleared in time to catch a bus leaving later that day from Aqaba. We stood around the kitchen stove for hours until there was enough light to see the hills were still covered in heavy mist. We spent the rest of the day, cooking an enormous meal of chicken and spaghe growing philosophical about our apparent abandonment as we sipped ank.

There were, however, a few distractions. At one point a of tracked army vehicles sped into the car park at the resthouse and manoeuvred around there very impressively at high speed. Salvation was at hand. But no. It appeared that this elements had got the better even of the Jordanian army. "You will be here for another 48 hours," the soldiers said tucked into a large meal at the hotel before speeding off to mist once again.

Mohammad, the taxi driver always seemed to have a knowledge that the road had just been cleared. His impatient get to Aqaba may have had something to do with the fact I had an urgent date with his fiancée there. In any case we with him four times. The first time we only just got out of the village and had to reverse back through the slush because a of trucks were buried up to their axles in the snow in the road. The next time a bit of the hillside had slipped down was blocking the way ahead.

All in all we were getting resigned to the thought of spending the whole of the holiday playing cards in snow-bound Wadi when suddenly the sun appeared--on the third day. Wadi we found the little desert village transformed into an alpine. The snow had not had the effrontery to cover the very nobly peaks of Petra but it was everywhere else. Donkeys around looking at it in a bemused stare. Only the night at the resthouse standing outside his tent in bare feet said didn't think it was cold.

True to form, Mohammad bundled us in his taxi and ignoring all the advice of the people in the village. "If the closed we'll open it ourselves," he boasted. And we did. A bulldozer with a snow plough may have helped us at least, we found the snow piled high up along the side of the with only a narrow track cut through the middle. In some the snow was well over the top of the car.

We met the bulldozer as we reached the highest pass, and followed a scene of great jubilation. Everyone shook hands everyone else and the escorting policemen threw snow each other. When we got to Aqaba, Mohammad was hero's welcome by his colleagues at the taxi office. But my "Moon" had left for Suez the day before.

Building for the future

The oil-rich states up and down the Gulf, which have been undergoing unprecedented physical transformations in the past few years, are littered with prestige buildings--not all of which can be judged unqualified successes. Some of them have turned out to be white elephants; others have started to crack and crumble very soon after their completion. They are monuments to the credo: "Build, build, build."

Jordan, though not oil-rich, has also been experiencing a building boom, particularly in the area around Amman. The rate of growth in new construction activity in the Amman-Zarqa area between 1974 and 1975 was a staggering 78 per cent; between 1975 and 1976, there was a further 52 per cent growth. Since then, of course, building has begun to fall off with oversaturation.

Some critical observers have mixed feelings about some of the results of this boom. Many of our own readers probably have their own favourite local monstrosities, or their tales about new houses with crooked walls and loose fittings and overflowing drains.

That is why we welcome the moves, described elsewhere on this page, to standardise building procedures and generally place Jordan in the forefront of Middle East states with sound and intelligent planning and building codes.

Amman itself may end up serving as a kind of regional centre for the enforcement of uniform building practices. That will be a development to be welcomed everywhere in the region where oil wealth is having such a dramatic effect on the landscape.

In a way perhaps, we should count ourselves lucky not to have been rich enough to erect the sort of Taj Mahals favoured by some of our neighbours, and fortunate also to be wise enough to see that it never happens here.

Bravo to all concerned in this latest effort to apply technology to our own needs.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Friday discussed the impact of the current events in Iran on the Arab-Zionist conflict in the light of Iranian Prime Minister Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar's policy statement in Parliament on Thursday. The newspapers welcome Dr. Bakhtiar's assertion in his speech that Iran would cut oil supplies to Israel and would support the Palestinian people's efforts, to secure their legitimate rights.

AL RA'I describes the prime minister's announcement as clearly aligning Iran with the Arab countries in confronting the Israeli aggression in no less effective manner than the Arabs themselves--a step that should be appreciated and encouraged.

AL DUSTOUR says the Iranian prime minister was articulate when he declared that Muslim Iran would stand by the Palestinian people and would deprive Israel of Iranian oil. In this context, the newspaper adds: "We can understand the Israeli prime minister's statement Thursday that the new situation in Iran has changed the 'strategic' equation in the Middle East, meaning, without doubt, that by throwing its political, economic and international weight behind the Palestinian people Iran would greatly change the balance of power in their favour against Israel."

The newspapers' editorials urge the Iranian people to give Dr. Bakhtiar's government a chance, warning the opposition front against a possible takeover by the Shah-supporting army that might herald a military dictatorship and a battle of "final liquidation" between the army and the opposition itself.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Lectures

The Goethe Institute presents two lectures by Prof. Udo Kullermann at the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan. The first lecture is at 3:00 p.m. and is entitled "The Bauhaus in the Focus of Interest of Cultural and Political Discussion", and the second is at 5:00 p.m. and is on "Architecture and Its Expression of Political Power since the Thirties."

Painting Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad Chiha is on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. Today is the last day.

Puppet Theatre

The Damascus Puppet Theatre presents a one-hour show in Arabic entitled "Jamileh and the Fox" at the Haya Arts Centre. The show will be presented three times starting at 11:30 a.m. and ending at 3:30 p.m. Tickets available at the Haya Arts Centre.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film Rene Allio entitled "Les camisards" at 7:30 p.m. French version with subtitles in Arabic.

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Damas-Scene

Compiled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of Jan. 13 - 19)

EXHIBITS

FRIDAY, Jan. 13: An exhibition of 35 oil paintings by Syrian artist Ahmad al-Hamdan, director of the Damascus Artists' Association, will be held at the British Cultural Centre from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. under the title of "Health Care Building in Britain". Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16: An exhibition of prints will open under the title of "Famous Paintings from Dresden Museums" at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16: An exhibition of 30 surrealist works by Syrian painter Ziad al-Najjar will open at 6 p.m. for 10 days at Al Sha'h Gallery. Hours: 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.; 4:30 - 8 p.m. daily except Friday.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17: A major exhibition featuring impressionistic ink drawings and oils by Damascus artist Nazir Ismael will be held at the French Cultural Centre. A reception at the Fine Arts Academy, Damascus University, Mr. Ismael has had more than six one-man shows, his works are in the collections of museums in Berlin, Kuwait and Beirut. The exhibit will continue to Jan. 30. Hours: 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.; 4 - 7:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17: "Scenes from Damascus, Jordan and Old Egypt" will be the title of a collection of water colours by James Lamantia, visiting professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, at the American Cultural Centre. The exhibit closes Jan. 19.

CONCERT

FRIDAY, Jan. 18: Visiting professors from the Moscow Conservatory of Music will present an evening of classical music at 8 p.m. at the Music Salon of the Soviet Cultural Centre.

LECTURE

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BOOK REVIEW:

Palestinians under occupation

Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza: Report of the National Lawyers Guild 1977 Middle East Delegation. Published by the National Lawyers Guild, New York, 1978. 143 pages.

The following review of this important report is reprinted from the Winter 1978 edition of *The Link*, newspaper of the Americans for Middle East Understanding (Room 771, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027).

The Israeli Government has been repeatedly charged with violating the human rights of Palestinians in territories under its control. This book analyses those charges in a framework of international law. Its origins are as noteworthy as its contents.

In 1975 the National Lawyers Guild called upon its members to check into some of the more frequent allegations that Israel has, among other things, illegally settled its own people on Palestinian property in the occupied territories; has refused to let Palestinians displaced in the 1967 fighting return to their homes; has expelled prominent Palestinians; and has imposed collective penalties on the innocent and has used torture to extract "confessions."

Concerned members undertook a systematic examination of pertinent documentation. After two years of homework, the Guild sponsored an investigative team of ten lawyers—including three women and four Jews—from across the United States to make on-the-spot inquiries. In July 1977, they went to Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, the West Bank and Gaza to hold interviews, make observations, acquire additional documentation, and evaluate their findings. Upon their return they reviewed available sources, including Israeli periodicals, U.S. State Department reports, Congressional hearings, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Amnesty International, the London Sunday Times field studies, the Swiss League for Human Rights and the U.N. Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza is the fruit of those studies and that trip, plus some supplementary 1978 data. It is the last of several successive revisions based on recommendations by a great variety of people involved in, or specialising in, the realities under consideration. Reaction was received from Israeli contacts, which resulted in clarification of several points. All facts and issues were scrutinised in Lawyers Guild seminars and debated in meetings large and small, leading up to this, the final version.

Weighty Theme, Light Touch

Replete with hundreds of footnotes, this concise volume's approach is a legal-judicial one. Its major emphasis is on the applicability of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (the "Fourth Geneva Convention") internationally adopted Aug. 12, 1949.

These factors, together with the book's rather ponderous title, may turn away some potential readers interested in international fair play but unversed in the technicalities of the law. It's important, therefore, to point out that its style is engagingly readable and free of unexplained professional jargon. Here are a few of its salient observations:

The Fourth Geneva Convention, hereinafter simply "the Convention," was ratified by Israel on April 10, 1951. Its Article 49 forbids the occupying power to "transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." Instead, as the post-Camp David hassles have underscored, the Israeli government has encouraged its own citizens to settle in the occupied areas. It has aided the settlers financially, protected their incursions militarily and abetted their takeover of Palestinian properties. All this, as Cabinet Minister Moshe Kol expressed it, is to help enlarge "the future map of Israel."

Article 49 also prohibits "individual or mass forcible transfers...regardless of motive." Yet in the Gaza Strip, Israeli authorities have systematically destroyed homes and used other methods to "thin out the population" (Gen. Gazir's euphemism). Israeli publicity insists that evicted Palestinians are offered alternative

housing at a modest \$4,500 per unit. True, but uprooted families can't even meet the \$2,700 down payment with the \$800 the government offers in compensation for each residence it demolishes. Getting re-started in a new setting is, in any case, economically hazardous, often involving loss of UNRWA welfare services.

Article 4 of the Convention defines the people to whom the Convention applies. It is generally interpreted as entitling people who have fled their homeland at a time of invasion to come home to stay. Some Palestinians from abroad have, indeed, been given short-term visitation privileges. However, Moshe Dayan has insisted, "Israel will not permit the (permanent) return of the hundreds of thousands of West Bank residents who left the country before and during the Six Day War."

Before going into applicability of other Convention articles to the Israeli occupation, we should record the persistent efforts of the Guild team to discover and present the occupying power's justification of its behaviour. They taped, for instance, an interview with Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor in which he told them: "It would be an act of anti-Semitism to say that a Jew could not settle in Judea and Samaria" (the ancient names for parts of the West Bank). They also quote him as saying: "Israel cannot be deemed to annex that which is rightfully hers...Jews cannot be barred from settling anywhere within their cernal preordained domain."

In other interviews the American lawyers confirmed the fact that the Israeli public is far from unanimous in its backing of its government's occupation policies. The delegation met with leaders of the Sheli Party which, on both ethical and pragmatic grounds, favors returning the Occupied Territories to the Palestinians in the context of a general peace agreement. Mapam (Zionist-Socialist) leaders told them of their opposition to the settlements. From representatives of the non-Zionist left they heard insistence on the Palestinian's right of self-determination. Contacts with Israeli lawyers (like Lea Tzemer) who make personal sacrifices and risk harassment and defamation to defend Palestinian clients, were sobering and rewarding. Other conversations further shattered any preconceptions of a monolithic Israeli public opinion.

Such perspectives, interwoven through the entire volume, give it a stereotypic-destroying liveliness, which is one of its most refreshing qualities. These alone are worth the purchase price. Space limitations, however, require concentration here on the book's unique contribution to popular print: its delineation of the pertinent Convention articles in relation to the violations of which the Israeli Government stands accused. Please remember that its illustrative material accompanying each cited article is rich in human interest, sometimes dramatically so, and should be read to flesh out the bare-bones condensations below.

Geneva Convention defied

Article 54 states, "The occupying power may not alter the status of public officials...in the occupied territories." Yet Israel has undermined the authority of mayors, especially those favoring the Palestine Liberation Organization, making citizens deal directly instead with the Israeli military governors on even such routine matters as transport licences and building permits. It has also taken school administration, utilities development and major taxing powers over from the city councils.

Says Article 57: "The occupying power may requisition civilian hospitals only temporarily and only in cases of urgent necessity for the care of military wounded and sick, and...the needs of the civilian population." This has not deterred the Israeli government from converting three hospitals into military police stations. Other Palestinian hospitals, though unconfiscated, still have their problems. Unlike comparable Israeli institutions, they must pay taxes and high customs duties when buying new equipment. Palestinian doctors being trained abroad are not allowed to return to serve in the understaffed hos-

pitals at home. Nor is the Red Crescent permitted to raise funds or make normal drug purchases. Palestinian educational and social welfare agencies also suffer restrictions.

Under Article 33, "no protected person" (the Convention's standard phrase for "citizen of an occupied territory") "may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties...intimidation or reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited." Article 53 further forbids "any destruction...of real or personal property belonging to...private persons, or...public authorities, or...cooperative organizations...except where...rendered absolutely necessary by military operations." In the eyes of the ICRC, Israel violates both these articles when it demolishes or seals up the homes or businesses of suspects, their relatives and neighbours without formal charges, trial, adequate warning or indemnity. In three cases whole villages were levelled. Prolonged curfews on entire communities frequently lead to untended fields and livestock deaths.

Among numerous other forms of collective punishment resorted to in reprisal against strikes and anti-occupation demonstrations is the closing of schools and teacher-training colleges for weeks at a time. This despite Article 50's insistence that "the occupying power shall...facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children." "Protected persons...shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity." These generalisations from Article 27 have some bearing on most of the articles noted above. They relate more fully to those that follow.

Article 49's many provisions, some already quoted, include the prohibiting of "deportations...regardless of their motive." Even so, hundreds of Palestinian mayors, religious and labour leaders, school principals, teachers, heads of women's societies, student leaders, doctors, judges, lawyers, journalists and writers have been deported by occupation authorities. The Guild team, like the U.S. State Department, ICRC, U.N. Commission on Human Rights and many Israeli protesters, regards these expulsions as also violating Article 68's insistence that, even for security offences, "internment or imprisonment shall...be the only measure for depriving protected persons of liberty." It also sees the exiles as having been "used by the Israeli government to deprive West Bank and Gaza Palestinians of their indigenous established leadership."

Article 78 debars internment or house arrest (detention without trial) except "for imperative reasons of security" and then only through the first year after the "general close of military operations." Israeli authorities not only intern persons against whom evidence is too weak to sustain a criminal charge. They also, by not informing detainees of the grounds for suspicion, effectively deny the right of appeal that Article 78 insists upon.

Of trials and prisons

The Guild lawyers have a natural professional concern for procedural rights in connection with trials, as asserted by Articles 64, 66, 71, 73 and 76. They therefore deplore the fact that in Israel "trials are sometimes not open to the families of defendants, let alone to the public or the press. In a number of cases attorneys have had gay orders placed against them, which make it illegal for them to discuss the cases under threat of severe penalties..."

"Palestinians arrested in the West Bank and Gaza for security offences do not have the right to see an attorney during the period of their interrogation. The twenty-one day period during which the authorities may deny counsel can be extended indefinitely."

These latter practices further violate Article 72's provision that suspects "shall have the right to be assisted by a qualified advocate or counsel of their own choice, who shall be able to visit them freely and shall enjoy the necessary facilities for preparing the defense." The fact that, according to one Israeli lawyer, "charges against a suspect are not always revealed before the day of the trial (makes) preparation by counsel extremely difficult."

Prisoners, says Article 76, "shall enjoy conditions of food



Israeli soldier attacking a Palestinian school girl, Jerusalem, March 28, 1976.

and hygiene which will be sufficient to keep them in good health...They shall receive the medical attention required by their state of health." Barred from access to Israeli prisons, the Guild lawyers quote disconcertingly vivid descriptions of wretched, unhealthy conditions from Hebrew-language Israeli journals. The whole question of Israeli torture of Palestinians is fraught with emotion. Article 31 debars "physical or moral coercion...against protected persons, in particular to obtain information from them or from third parties." Article 32 further proscribes "any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents." Have the Israeli police, military and intelligence interrogators actually and as a matter of policy violated these articles? This is the inescapable implication of several reports from highly respected sources quoted by the Guild lawyers.

A 1970 Amnesty International statement on Israel declared: "We have...extensive material to support the assumption that torture does in fact occur...We have rarely—if ever—had such reliable material on which to base the establishment of...torture taking place—or not taking place—in a particular country. Since then, AI has not been admitted to Israel or the occupied territories. Its repeated requests that Israel conduct an investigation in cooperation with an international representative have gone unanswered."

The ICRC is in a somewhat better position to report, but it, too, is handicapped in providing an over-all evaluation. Article 76 gives detainees "the right to be visited by...the Red Cross." As early as 1968, such visitations at Nabulus prison led to an ICRC account of the specifics of torture there. For years, however, Israel has prevented Red Cross delegates from seeing defendants during interrogation. Since 1970, prisoners have been forbidden to complain to the ICRC without first complaining to the military authorities. Also, while ICRC has a limited access to prisons, it is excluded entirely from interrogation centers of police stations and military camps where most of the torture allegedly occurs. In spite of these obstacles, more than 200 complaints of torture have been filed with the ICRC in Israel.

The most telling analysis of the subject is the exhaustive five-month Insight Team investigation published in the London Sunday Times of June 19, 1977. It concluded that torture does occur in at least six Israeli centres and has three aims: to extract information, to induce people to confess to crimes of which they may or may not be guilty and to persuade Palestinian residents to be passive. "Torture," the report stated, "is organised so methodically that it

cannot be dismissed as a handful of rogue cops' exceeding orders." All of Israel's security services—including those that report to the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Police and the Prime Minister himself—are implicated. The Sunday Times printed in full the Israeli protest to these disclosures, but rebutted all its charges of misrepresentation. The Guild lawyers interviewed several Palestinians who claimed to have been tortured by both primitive and sophisticated methods. They examined their scars, questioned their attorneys, checked their reputations and compared their stories with information from independent sources. They also met with Mordecai Beniov, former Israeli Minister of Housing Development, and Moshe Amar, a Mapam member of Knesset, who substantiated many of the allegations, but were convinced that torture was rarely resorted to except when necessary. They cite Attorney Felicia Langer as stating that judges never believe torture has been used, even when marks of ill-treatment are plainly visible on the bodies of the accused.

"Since torture typically occurs in the presence of only the victim, the perpetrator and accomplices," says the Guild report, "it is difficult to prove." Nonetheless it feels it has gathered substantial evidence that Israel does use torture as one method of intimidating the population into leaving the occupied areas. It will doubtless continue to believe so until some unrestricted, responsible international investigation comes up with evidence to the contrary. Such an investigation, frequently asked for but so far refused by the Israeli Government, could clear up a lot of other doubts as well.

Reviewed by L. Humphrey Walz

Reviewer's note

American readers who judge only by what reaches them through the media may conclude that the practices described in the Guild report are exceptional rather than typical. Private correspondence from both Jews and Gentiles who inhabit or frequent the occupied territories, however, tends to confirm the Guild team's judgments. Here is a paragraph from a recent letter. Names in the following account have been changed:

"I've been plodding through 'Gulag Archipelago' in English. Solzhenitsyn's descriptions of what the Russian government does to people it doesn't like have their parallels here. After midnight of 23 September, (Israeli) soldiers invaded Hanna's family's apartment and demanded to take 19-year-old Maryam with them. Her parents have hired a lawyer who has repeatedly tried to see Maryam but the prison authorities refuse, saying they haven't

finished questioning her. One day an unusual thing happened. A woman from the prison staff called Maryam's father and told him the family could visit her. So her sister, brothers, father and mother took off from school and work and went to see her. When they got to the prison, they were told this was impossible and that the woman who made the call would be punished. The mother fainted and the father fled with them so earnestly that they finally gave them 5 minutes to see her. She looked through a window at her siblings and the whole family is more horrified than before. Seeing her has confirmed all their fears of what is happening to her. When we visit the family we find them crying. They don't know what to do to get her out as any 'resistance' the authorities is considered 'pro-PLO' and could add years to her imprisonment."

Note the tenacious lawyer and the sympathetic woman from the prison staff. They are among tens of thousands of Israeli Jews who are becoming more active in counteracting their government's occupation policies. It is hard to believe that the groceryman described next could have got out of jail in barely five weeks without help from such people.

"Last Sunday Yussuf, the 55-year-old greengrocer, appeared in church again. He had recently been released after thirty-four days in prison. He seemed about half his former weight and had many lumps and bruises. The family said it had taken him two days after his discharge to get oriented enough to be able to talk coherently. He has arthritis but was, he says, made to stand on one leg for twenty-four hours. He slept on the floor with four others in a cell for one person. The only water was in an inadequate toilet. He was hung up by his hands against the wall one night because he snored. He was repeatedly questioned and beaten. Why? A while ago a deaf old Arab who looked half sick and claimed his family was in great need asked Yussuf for some money. He didn't give him any right away but after several requests he finally felt the man really needed it so he gave him some. The military police arrested him. They made no formal charge, but claimed that the man was a PLO representative, so Yussuf was supporting the PLO."

The National Lawyers Guild's report on the "Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza" may be ordered from:

National Lawyers Guild Report
P.O. Box 14023
Washington, D.C. 20044

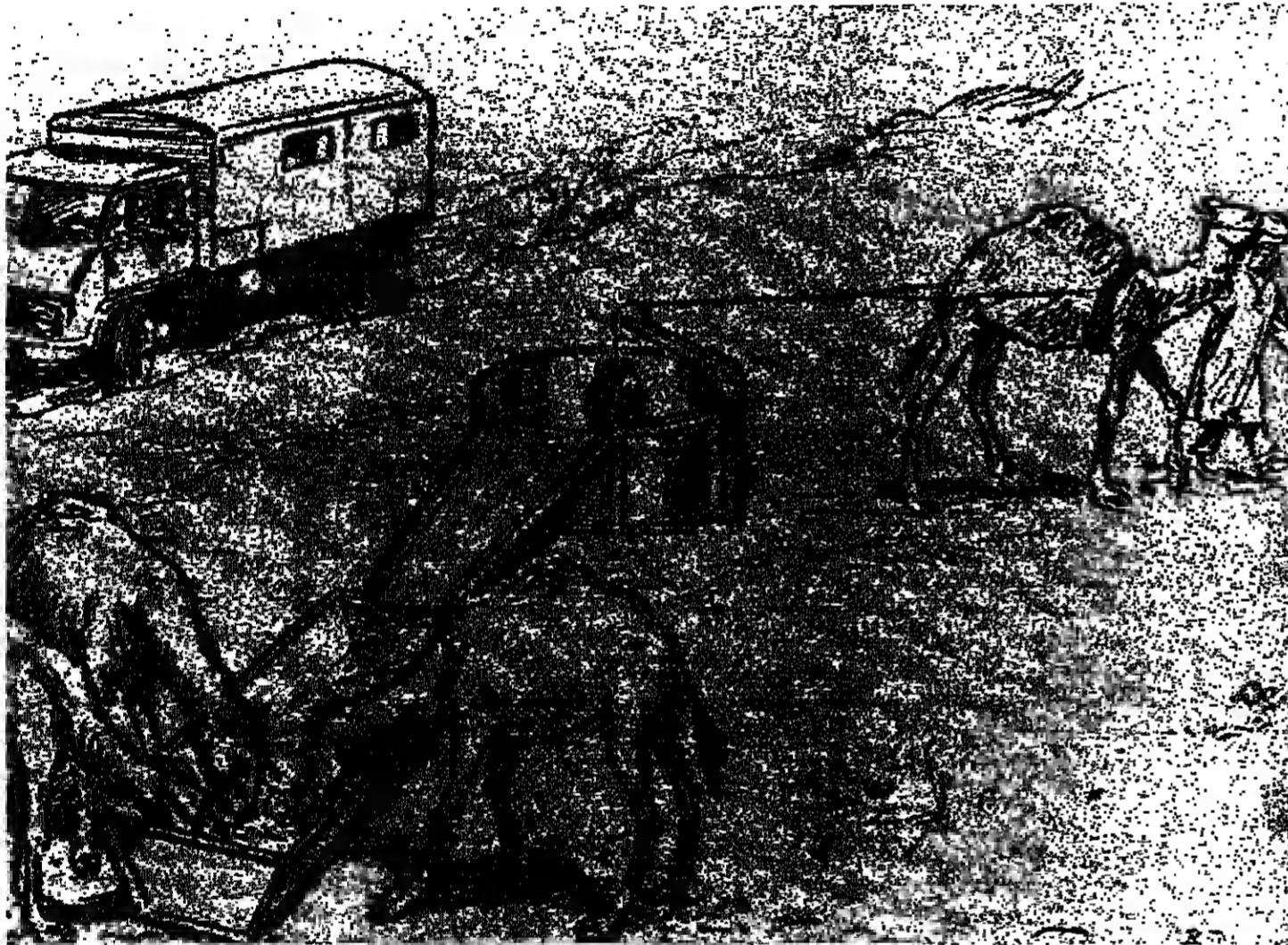
Payment of \$4.50 (cheques made payable to 'National Lawyers Guild') should be enclosed.

Wells to the rescue of Saharan livestock



Hamburg, Germany—Inge and Ottomar Ameis (photo) from Hamburg, will be setting out for North Africa in the New Year with a special delivery of nine prefabricated high-grade steel wells as part of an unusual private aid mission. They and zoologist Dr. Hildegard Gauthier-Pilters have devised a scheme to rescue the drought-stricken dromedaries of the West Sahara and the nomads who rely on the ship of the desert. New wells to replace what are left of the

old are a key feature of the mercy bid. Water is fetched by conveyor belt from a depth of ten to twenty metres, then channelled, as our artist's impression (photo) shows, into a trough. The Hamburg couple were in Mauritania in 1976 and built two wells with their own money. This time funds have been provided by Hamburg churchgoers. (Photos DaD)



The salt of the earth?

By Christian Tyler

The four-week strike by West German steelworkers for a cut in their working week to 35 hours has given quite startling emphasis to a trade union campaign that has been rumbling in Western Europe for some years but which has only recently surfaced in most countries.

The Ruhr strike, which, in customary German fashion, has been answered with a lock-out by employers, has put some 80,000 workers on the streets. A strike of this magnitude is normally associated with demands for more money than employers are willing to pay. But the fact that the mighty IG Metall has thrown its weight behind a claim for shorter hours will be giving employers—and not only in West Germany—much food for thought.

Of course there are special reasons for the steelworkers' claim. With their industry in general recession, steel unions are as much concerned about protecting their members' jobs as they are about increasing their purchasing power. It is no surprise that the biggest of the British steel unions, in drawing up its claim for this winter, has taken a very similar line.

While other British unions are slapping in demands for pay rises of 20 per cent or more, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation says it wants only 8 per cent more on pay to keep up with the current rate of UK inflation.

That is a substantial enough increase compared with claims in, say, West Germany, but quite modest in the present British context, when many of the more powerful unions are doing their best to beat twice or three times the 5 per cent pay limit decreed by the Government.

The second part of the British union's claim—showing its affinity

Western trade unions, hampered by Government restrictions on pay rises and worried about gloomy unemployment forecasts, are putting more emphasis on a shorter working week. A strike for a 35-hour week is currently crippling the West German steel industry.

with its German sister—is for a cut in the working week, at a further cost estimated at 4½ per cent. This, says the ISTC, can and should be met out of the savings from the quite severe pruning of the steel labour force in recent years and from better performances by many of the men left behind.

As if to show that it means business, the ISTC has already decided to instruct its members not to work any more than eight hours overtime a week.

How successful that instruction will be remains to be seen. In the past unions have found it particularly difficult to persuade their members to refuse overtime working, which, in Britain at least, has become a way of life.

Many manual workers feel that they depend on those extra hours, and that pay rates for the standard 40-hour week remain too low: this is especially true of younger workers planning to marry and to buy their first house.

Whatever the reasons, the fact is that the British male manual worker puts in an average of 46 hours a week at his place of work, or six hours more than the national standard. This is one of the highest figures in Western Europe, and contrasts oddly with the fact that his productivity is among the lowest.

All across Europe, and in the United States too, the campaign for a gradual reduction in hours has gathered strength in the last 12 months. Trade unions have

become increasingly alarmed by the dismal unemployment forecasts put out by economic institutions. Unemployment has reached record heights in many countries, and shows little sign of abating. At the same time the numbers of people joining the labour market anyway for the next five years or so—are expected to be very considerable.

Unions are pessimistic about the longer term, too, believing that even if the unemployment due to recession will ease, "structural" unemployment—or the shake-out of jobs from declining industries—is becoming ever more problematical. Their fears have not been helped by some of the cruder predictions about what the micro-electronic revolution will mean for hundreds of thousands of manufacturing and office jobs.

Trade unions are therefore seizing upon what seems to them the only available solution: to use their industrial power to spread the available work around.

Two years ago the European Trade Union Confederation, prompted by the 2m-strong Transport and General Workers' Union of Britain, formally adopted the 35-hour week as a target. At the time, little notice was taken. But since then there have been scattered breakthroughs, as well as a great deal of scheming.

In Belgium for instance, public service workers won the promise of a 38-hour week. Some of the

big oil and chemical companies whose business is not intensive, also gave ground. But in general, demands for shorter week have been resisted. The British confederation, the CBI, is worried about the consequences of a breakthrough in the says the cost of such a claim is too large to absorb and Britain at a further disadvantage. Employers suspect that any cut in standard working week will only as a pretext for security hours paid at premium rate.

The British Government has urged unions to tack time working first. Britain only contemplate a cut in standard week if other moves at the same time.

Certainly Ford Motor pace-setting negotiations. British workers, seemed to it refused absolutely to demand for a 35-hour week though it was prepared to with them for a 17 per cent and benefits rise.

Elsewhere in the UK, Fice engineers succeeded, long campaign of industry in winning an hours reduction that deal is said to be costless—and it does not cost to increase employment.

Although the shorter variations like longer early retirement and leave—is clearly a trade off everywhere, it is like matter of several years in standard hours are generated. But the process is and if the West German workers win even part claim, that could be the general acceleration of dwagon.

Financial Times News-Features

Power storage

power station and its connecting water tunnels underground but by landscaping and by carrying away the electrical output of the station through underground cables instead of by overhead lines. Steps are even being taken to preserve the rare Arctic char, a fish found in Llyn Peris.

Because it will be able to supply power when it is most needed, Dinorwic is expected to save some £40m worth of fuel a year when operating.

While smaller pumped storage stations have been used since the end of the last century to meet local peak demand, recent technical developments have increased the size and scope of stations, and the United States, Japan, the USSR and Italy are among countries now building stations of comparable capacity with that of Dinorwic.

For example, a 1,560 megawatt station is being built at Raccoon Mountain for the Tennessee River Valley Authority, and a station of comparable size is under construction at Zagorsk, near Moscow, to meet peak loads from that city.

Scotland has two successful schemes of smaller capacity at Cruachan, near Oban, and at Foyers on Loch Ness, both of which have become tourist attractions, equipped with viewing galleries.

The size of generating units has increased from a few tens of kil-

owatts to approaching a megawatt, the vertical distance between reservoirs may be 1,000m, and operational efficiencies have risen from 40 per cent to better than 80 per cent.

Most existing pumped installations employ reservoirs at different levels potential for this type of limited-to where many exist for conversion to storage, or where artificial reservoirs can be built. A storage develops, such run out and alternative sought where the sea is the lower reservoir, or man-made underground, used for water storage.

A special form of storage station may be where estuaries or sea suitable for tidal power advantage of tidal power maximum output varies moon's 28 day cycle at the earth's 24 hour cycle power may be delivered middle of the night.

So in considering schemes for such favor as the River Severn in the Bay of Fundy in possible design is for a scheme instead of a range.

FINANCIAL TIMES NEWS-FEATURES

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RECAST FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1979

Your HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL-RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The likelihood of arguments occurring under the influence of the full moon is strong. Try to be temperate in every situation. Avoid confrontations during the daytime. Even if you are in a position of planning important events, avoid any work on the 21st. Try not to argue at home as a pretext for being angry. Avoid tensions. The British Government (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to reconcile with an associate by being reasonable, understanding. Be clever in handling any communications. Also, out to a fine place of amusement with him.

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't be belligerent. A monetary affair is concerned. Be careful in driving to avoid injury, expense.

SCORPIO CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Busy yourself by improving health and appearance and stop feeling and for a 35-hour day. A problem you are having requires more time to get it done. Think constructively.

SCORPIO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't take on more work than benefits rise. You can possibly do it and then take it easy in the evening. The annoying gossip could cause delays, but take it in your stride.

LIBRA (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Show others that you are a friend even though you may not approve of their actions. Get busy at work you have a chance to increase employment.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) You are socially minded. Should contact those who have information you need. Check that habit of saving the pennies while retirement. The dollars fly out the window.

SAGITTARIUS (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to make your philosophy of life work more advantageously for d hours. But the process tonight others can be of real assistance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You want to run away from your obligations, but you would only lose out. It counts the most. Keep steadfast and all is fine. The acceleration.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Avoid any conference. Associates during day when you could argue, but the financial time is fine for such. Daytime is bound to be difficult. News-Fair later you can make up for lost time.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take care you do not off on any tangents and keep rooted to important work and of you. Co-workers are in a poor mood, so do not mess with them.

ISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Work on your particular assignments early and relegate fun with friends until evening. The money within your budget and be sensible.

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN AND DONALD SHAPIRO
 of the 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Q-5 - As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 ♠ 98 ♠ AKQ92 ♠ K86 ♠ A94
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
 What do you bid now?

Q-6 - Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠ A62 ♠ Q85 ♠ AQJ5 ♠ 1074
 The bidding has proceeded:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 What do you bid now?

Q-7 - Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠ 9852 ♠ Q6 ♠ A83 ♠ AK107
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 What action do you take?

Q-8 - As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 ♠ 9852 ♠ A8 ♠ A76 ♠ Q1076
 The bidding has proceeded:
 East South West North
 Pass Pass Pass 1 ♠
 2 ♠ ?
 What do you bid now?

Commercial success--or supersonic white elephant

Blue skies ahead for Concorde?

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R) — The Anglo-French Concorde, long considered a supersonic white elephant, this month starts new routes in North America and Asia which could go far towards making the jet a commercial success.

Texas-based Braniff Airlines today flies Concorde for the first time on a domestic U.S. run. It will lease British Airways (B.A.) and Air France Concorde when they touch down in Washington from their London and Paris trips and then take them on daily return trips to Dallas.

Concorde won a U.S. certificate of airworthiness to enable Braniff to fly it this week.

On Jan. 24, Concorde starts three-times-a-week flights to Singapore, via Bahrain, flying the

colours of B.A. on one side and Singapore Airlines on the other.

B.A. officials see the opening of Asia to the supersonic jet and the lease arrangement with Braniff as heralding Concorde's financial coming of age.

Although B.A. and Air France are tight-lipped about any new Concorde routes under discussion, it is believed that Peking, Melbourne and Hong Kong may be next for B.A., and Jeddah and Tokyo for Air France.

Airline sources say also that B.A. may be considering the purchase of two more Concorde, to bring its fleet to seven. Air France flies four.

Concorde, developed and built jointly by British Aerospace and French Aerospatiale at a cost of \$3 billion over 15 years, has long been plagued with problems.

It carries only 100 passengers, compared with three times that for many other commercial liners, and its range is about 5,900 kilometres, half that of the giant jets. It is also costly to buy, and a fuel guzzler to run.

Another problem has been noise, which has chiefly affected its U.S. operations. Concorde's ear-shattering roar on take-offs prompted lawsuits and U.S. Government concern delaying for many years American approval of regular service to Washington and New York. And because of U.S. anti-noise laws, Braniff will have to fly its Concorde at subsonic speeds.

But Concorde's big selling point has been its speed of 2,320 km. per hour. This enables a businessman to eat breakfast in London, leave on B.A.'s 9.15 a.m. flight across the Atlantic and arrive in New York in three-and-a-half hours, or 75 minutes

before he left by the clock.

High hopes

When the first Concorde rolled off assembly lines ten years ago, the British and French had high hopes for the revolutionary plane.

The two state-owned carriers, B.A. and Air France, were the initial buyers, but Britain and France never thought they would be the only ones, as has so far turned out.

Nearly every major world airline had options to buy Concorde, but for various reasons—U.S. anti-noise laws, the plane's few seats and short range, and its high purchase and operating costs—all but two have dropped out. Only China and Iran still hold options, but it is unlikely they will ever take them up.

Of the 16 Concorde built, B.A. is flying five, on its runs to New York, Washington and Bahrain, and Air France four to New York, Washington, Mexico City, Dakar, Caracas and Rio de Janeiro.

The first two Concorde built have been relegated to museums in Britain and France and five others are finished, but unsold.

At present, B.A. is losing about \$34 million a year on its Concorde operations, but \$30 million of this is due to depreciation costs.

British Industry Department officials say discussions are taking place to enable B.A. to write off the depreciation, which would leave its operating loss at \$4 mil-

lion a year. And that could be substantially reduced, B.A. says, by the expected added income from the Braniff and Singapore runs, as well as other projected Asian and American services.

B.A.'s London-Washington run is flying at 60 per cent capacity, but with Braniff feeding Dallas passengers into the run to London, as well as Paris, the load factor across the Atlantic is expected to increase sharply.

B.A.'s Bahrain run has never been a success—one flight had to be cancelled because there were no bookings—but it has always been considered simply a first leg to future Far East service.

The London-Bahrain flights now run at about 30 per cent capacity, but that will increase when the Singapore service starts, and grow larger later when and if flights are extended to Australia and Hong Kong.

The Braniff and Singapore runs will increase the amount B.A.'s Concorde is used to about five hours operating time a day from the present three hours. B.A. officials say about 7.5 hours at 60 per cent capacity is needed to make the planes pay, provided depreciation is eliminated.

And with the possibility of new lease arrangements with other airlines—and the possibility also of B.A. flights into Peking and Air France into Tokyo—Concorde may be on its way to becoming a paying proposition.

Carter's State of the Union speech scheduled for Jan. 23

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (R) — President Carter will deliver his annual State of the Union speech on Jan. 23, the White House announced yesterday.

The State of the Union message to Congress and the nation summarizes U.S. accomplishments and challenges, and signals the direction of administration policy for the months ahead.

Congress reconvenes for its 1979 session on Jan. 15. Mr. Carter is scheduled to present his budget to Congress the day before his State of the Union address, White House spokesman Jody Powell said.

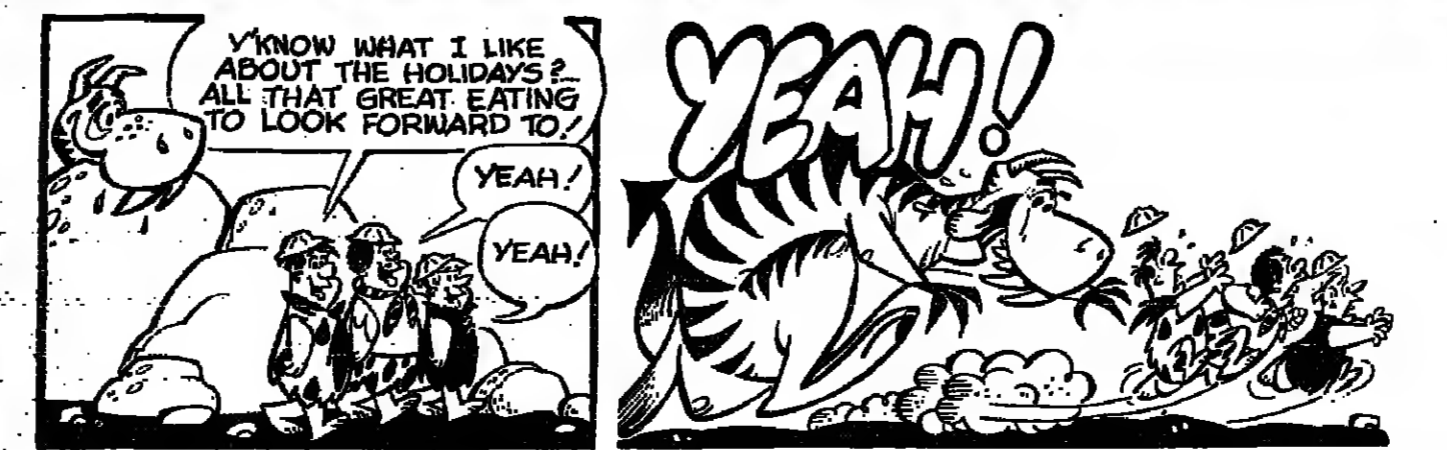
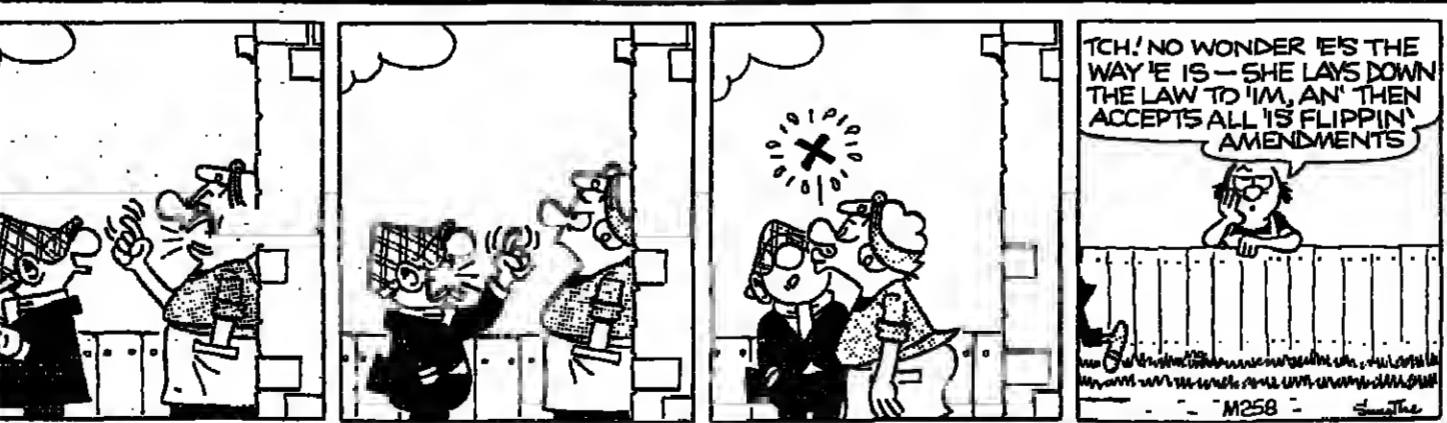
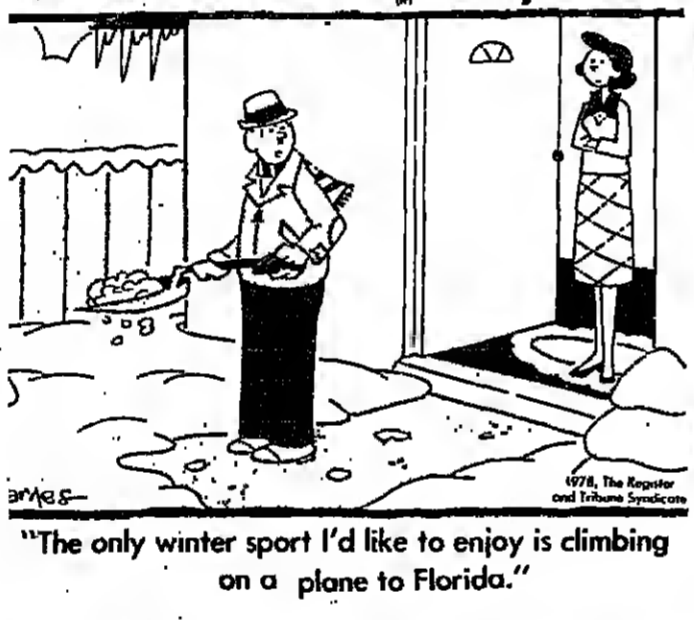
LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed easier Friday with the severe disruption to industry caused by the road haulage drivers' dispute causing fresh selling, but some buying interest restricted falls, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2.5 at 475.0.

Falls among leading issues ranged to 6p and government bonds showed net losses of 1/8 point.

U.S. and Canadian issues firmed but gold shares declined with the bullion price.

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



Jordan Times Daily Guide

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:00
04:00 Newsweek	13:00 News Commentary
04:30 Where Angels Fear to Tread	13:15 Europe
04:45 Financial News; Reflections	13:30 Dice with Death
05:00 News; Pico Review	13:45 Classical Record Review
05:15 About Britain	14:00 Sarah and Company
05:30 Alphabet of Musical Cures	14:30 Command Performance
05:45 The World Today	15:00 Radio Newsworld
06:00 Newsweek	15:15 Saturday Special
06:30 What's new	16:00 News Commentary
07:00 News; News about Britain	16:15 Saturday Special
07:15 From the Weeklies	17:00 News summary, Saturday special
07:30 The Voice of the Violin	17:45 Sports Round-up
07:45 Ode with Death	18:00 News; News about Britain
08:00 News; Reflections	18:15 Radio Newsworld
08:30 News; Pico Review	18:30 Play of the Week
08:45 World Today	19:30 This was 1978
09:30 Financial News; Look Ahead	20:00 News; Commentary
09:45 Discovery	20:15 People in Politics
10:15 About Britain	20:30 The Bee Gees Story
10:30 Matthew on Music	21:15 The Book Programme
11:00 News; News about Britain	21:45 Moment Musical
11:15 New Ideas; Interlude	22:00 News; Theatre Call
11:30 The Frontiers of Endurance	22:30 New Ideas; Reflections
12:15 Jazz for the Asking	23:00 Sports Round-up
12:45 Sports Round-up	

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 4
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Caravans	7:00 News in French
6:00 Faithful	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Children's programme	7:45 Variety show
6:45 Return to Picton Place	8:30 News on the go
6:50 News in Arabic	9:10 The Cedar Tree
8:30 Arabic series	10:00 News in English
9:45 Arabic programme	11:15 Sunday variety show
10:15 Arabic series	11:10 Barnaby Jones
11:10 News in Arabic	
11:20 Barnaby Jones	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00	14:30
Sign on	Hay the Yagran
7:01 Morning show	15:00 Concert Hour
7:30 News Bulletin	16:00 News summary
7:40 Morning Show	16:05 Easy listening
8:15 Kuwait	16:30 Old favourites
10:00 As I see it (Last Race)	17:00 In concert
11:00 Sign off	17:30 Radiohouse
12:00 Sign on and news headlines	18:00 News summary
12:03 Radiohouse	18:03 Album review
13:00 News summary	19:00 News Bulletin
13:03 Radiohouse	19:10 News in English
14:00 News Bulletin	19:50 Sign off
14:10 Music	

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:50 Cairo (EAI)	6:05 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LHI)
8:25 Muscat, Dhaka (RJGP)	7:30 Amman
9:00 Karachi, Dubai	7:40 Beirut, Paris (AFI)
9:15 Kuwait	8:00 Beirut
10:00 Amman	8:45 Beirut (IMEAI)
10:20 Beirut	8:55 Cairo (EAI)
12:40 Riyadh (SOI)	10:30 Baghdad
11:15 Benghazi	11:00 Brussels, Amsterdam
12:30 Tehran	11:15 Tehran
12:30 Vienna, Copenhagen	12:00 Paris, London
18:30 Cairo	13:00 Cairo
19:00 Baghdad (IAI)	13:45 Riyadh (SOI)
19:00 Beirut (IMEAI)	15:30 Cairo
21:00 London (BA)	16:00 Jeddah
22:45 Cairo	20:00 Quba, Abu Dhabi (RJGP)
24:50 Rome (AZ)	23:40 Rawalpindi (BAI)
	01:50 Dubai (AZ)

EMERGENCIES

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Amman	Shadi (25655)
Muhammad Shreim (76167)	Irbid
Irbid	Al Fatt
Al Ghubash	Zarqa
Al Ghubash	Al Ahliah
Said Hammeh (77731)	Ta'ayeh
Zarqa	Ta'ayeh (23034)
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Ummayyeh (44554)	Shamsan (62244)
Bashrah (39171)	

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Geographic Institute	41903
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24040
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Hansa Arts Centre	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.C.A.	64251
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University of Jordan Library	65111
Citadel Museum	39141
Folklore Museum	36191

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Municipal water service (emergency)	3711-3
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Spoken 24 hours a day for emergency	
Aspen information (A.I.A.)	21111, 37777
Jordan Television	27111
Radios English Section	74111
Radios Arabic Section	74111
First aid, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22041

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

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Al Sherb Art Gallery	226-527
American Centre	552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	533-222
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-001
British Cultural Centre	333-504
Deutsche Demokratische Republik Cultural Centre	333-932
French Cultural Centre	333-604
Kashan Theatre	222-016
National Museum	114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	225-450
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
Ummayyad Art Gallery	334-019
Zakaria Public Library	111-318

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

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Fire headquarters	91
Information	9599
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"Big Four" nations to organise meeting on aid for Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 12 (R)—The United States, Britain, France and West Germany will arrange a meeting of experts in Bonn next week to organise a multilateral programme of economic and financial aid to Turkey, it was announced today.

A joint press statement released here said the U.S. would give its "full and active support" to a process of taking steps with other governments in solving Turkey's economic problems.

But Turkey's hopes for early economic and financial aid seemed once again dependent on a satisfactory relationship with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), senior American officials here said.

The Western countries were expecting a development in Ankara's relations with the IMF parallel to their efforts in helping Turkey out of economic crisis, they said.

Turkey signed a \$450 million agreement with the IMF last April

to be spread over four years. New negotiations on the release of \$38 million are expected to start soon. The IMF wants the Turkish Government to take certain domestic economic steps before using more of the credit facility.

Mr. Christopher will stop over briefly in Bonn today to brief West German leaders on the outcome of his talks here before he returns to Washington.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recognised the urgency of Turkey's economic needs by setting an early date for the meeting of financial and economic experts of the four Western countries, Mr. Christopher said.

In other news, Turkish and U.S. officials here initiated an agreement yesterday allowing an exchange of prisoners between the two countries. According to the agreement, which will come into force following ratification at a later date, four Americans serving jail sentences in Turkey will be transferred to American jails, with the same procedure being applied to seven Turks convicted of various offences in the United States.

A Department of Energy spokesman told Reuters yesterday: "We plan to put the pumping in at the end of the next summer or the first part of the autumn."

Professor Stobaugh, who directs the Harvard Business School's energy research project, said that because there are no pumping facilities available, it was pointless not to use the 300,000 barrels a day for immediate use.

"What is the good of oil that cannot be pumped out?", he asked.

Professor Stobaugh said the situation will become more precarious the longer Iranian production is cut off. "The loss to world production from the closing down of Iranian production is about equal to that lost during the 1973 oil embargo. It is definitely not business as usual today," he said.

He complained that the U.S. government was not taking the situation seriously enough and urged immediate conservation and solar energy development.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said recently in a television interview that there was no immediate crisis and no need to divert oil at this time.

The U.S. strategic oil stockpile stands at about 70 million barrels in underground salt mines in Texas and Louisiana. It was set up to avoid the kind of shortages brought about by the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo.

President Carter has said that the aim was to amass a stockpile of one billion barrels of oil by 1985 in case of a future embargo. But the system as established, while allowing oil to be pumped into storage, has no facilities for pumping it out.

He said that this was necessary because the world oil situation was much worse than the government admitted. The crisis was caused by the halt in the flow of oil from Iran, the world's second largest oil exporter.

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Iraq, France agree on increased cooperation

PARIS, Jan. 12 (R)—Iraq is to export more oil to France in exchange for French technology and industrial plants, the French Government said yesterday. The boost to Iraqi-French trade followed three days of talks held here by visiting Iraqi Vice-President Taha Mohamed Ma'ruf.

The government said the two countries had agreed to step up political, economic and industrial cooperation. This included French arms sales to Iraq.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Ma'ruf after talks at the Elysee Palace that France and Iraq were closer to each other as a result of the discussions, and trade cooperation was "greatly enhanced."

French officials said France's purchases of Iraqi oil would increase this year from a 1978 total of 20 million tonnes. In another energy project, France was ready to build a 600-megawatt nuclear power plant in Iraq.

Mr. Ma'ruf was assured by Prime Minister Raymond Barre, with whom he also held talks, that France was ready to help his country build up its defences, the officials said.

The Iraqi armed forces are already equipped with French Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers, helicopters and AMX-30 tanks, as well as a whole range of missiles.

President Giscard d'Estaing said after the talks yesterday lasting peace in the Middle East would be built on the unity of the Arab world, not on the divisions within it.

"That is why France advocates a global settlement associating all parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people," he said.

Mr. Ma'ruf, who visited French nuclear reactor manufacturing installations, said Iraq wanted France to take a large share in his country's economic development programme.

Projects under discussion include the construction of oil refineries and gas liquefaction plants in Iraq, road building and a chain of hotels, officials said.

Mr. Ma'ruf's visit here ended a cool chapter in Franco-Iraqi relations following a shooting incident outside the Iraqi Embassy in Paris last July, in which a French policeman and an Iraqi security agent were killed.

China reportedly ready for talks with Taiwan on reciprocal trade

HONG KONG, Jan. 12 (R)—China hopes to have "extensive contacts and talks" with Taiwanese industrialists, the New China News Agency reported today.

A Ministry of Foreign Trade spokesman was quoted by the agency as saying, "Our colleagues in Taiwan may send people here for business talks and we shall provide them with all facilities."

The spokesman said the talks could take place at venues the Nationalist Chinese think suitable.

China would sell Taiwan native produce, raw materials and industrial products. "We shall buy industrial and agricultural products from Taiwan too," the spokesman said.

No customs duties would be imposed on goods moving between the mainland and Taiwan.

"It is our mutual need to do business with each other," the spokesman added.

There has been no sign that Taipei will soften its stance of refusing to negotiate with the communists. Trade contact was in the Peking package of reunification proposals in its New Year's Day message to Taipei when China and the U.S. formally established full diplomatic ties.

With carrier-support ship combination, say U.S. sources

Russian Navy broadens capabilities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Russian Navy is fitting out its third major aircraft carrier and has deployed a new support ship that may enable Soviet carriers to remain at sea for extended periods, U.S. Government sources report.

The sources said a new carrier, of the 40,000-ton Kiev class, is "in the water and well along" toward readiness to join the Soviet fleet as early as next year.

The carrier was built in the same Black Sea shipyard as its sister vessels, the Kiev and the Minsk, which have been described as among the most heavily armed warships in the world.

The Kiev entered the Mediter-

anean in late December. The Minsk remains in the Black Sea, but analysts believe the Minsk will eventually be sent into the Pacific. They noted that the Russians in the last few months acquired a huge drydock for their major fleet base at Vladivostok—a facility they say is much bigger than needed for any present ship in the Soviet Pacific fleet.

Of particular interest, government sources said, is a new type of replenishment ship which left the Black Sea for the Mediterranean only a few days after the Kiev.

This support ship, which is said to be equipped to service the kind of planes and helicopters based on

the Kiev, is about 200 metres long and displaces between 35,000 and 40,000 tons.

Although the Kiev and the replenishment ship, the Berezina, have not exercised together, the experts said they believe that the Berezina likely will be used as a seagoing support base for the carrier and will allow the Kiev to remain away from land bases for long periods.

The U.S. Navy has long felt the Russians lagged in the ability to sustain their fleets at sea with replenishment ships, but the appearance of the Berezina suggests that, as government sources said, the Soviets have learned much.

The Russian interest in aircraft carriers is relatively recent, as its navy evolved from a coastal defence force to a fleet that ranged into virtually all the world's oceans.

Meanwhile the U.S. carrier force has leveled off at 13 ships.

about half the number at sea in the early 1960s.

U.S. carriers are bigger—up to 95,000 tons—and carry at least twice as many aircraft as the 36 aboard the Kiev carriers, but the Kiev carriers are armed with an array of weapons far more versatile than those on U.S. carriers, such as long-range, anti-ship missiles.

The Kiev class is unique among the world's carriers because its planes are advanced jets that can take off and land vertically. In addition, the Kiev is equipped with anti-submarine warfare helicopters.

Although the Russians list the Kiev as an anti-submarine warfare cruiser, U.S. Government sources said its variety of weapons and the character of its aircraft suggest the Kiev carriers have more extensive missions than that, including rocket and strafing attacks on opposing warships and targets on land.

Greece offers rewards in connection with bombings

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (R)—The Greek Government yesterday offered two rewards of about \$28,000 for information leading to the arrests of two Greeks believed to be involved in a wave of bomb explosions here last month.

The Ministry of Public Order announced the rewards for the capture of a welder and a rifle specialist. Both wanted men are in their thirties.

It was the first time since the restoration of democratic rule in Greece in July 1974 that the gov-

ernment has put a price on the arrest of suspects.

The pair are wanted in connection with the explosion of 50 home-made bombs in Athens on Dec. 17 which caused damage to buildings.

Two days ago, the Athens public prosecutor banned newspapers from reporting police investigations into the explosions.

An anonymous caller to a paper the day after the explosions claimed the bombs were planted by a right-wing group to mark the second anniversary of the killing of a deputy police chief.

Britons seek strict rules for ships with dangerous cargoes

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R)—British politicians today called for stringent new rules for supertankers and other ships carrying dangerous cargoes near Britain, to reduce the risk of pollution or loss of life.

A report from an all-party parliamentary committee said the British and French governments should enforce control of sea traffic in the narrowest part of the English Channel, the crowded Dover Strait, which is only 21 miles wide.

The government should also press for wider powers for states to intervene in international waters nearby to forestall threatened pollution, and to detain substandard or ill-equipped ships in their ports and prosecute owners, the report said.

The committee suggested the possibility of making it compulsory for ships to carry a pilot near the British isles and that supertankers could be banned from vulnerable areas.

But the committee found no evidence that big ships were not environmentally the safest way to transport oil, and said super-

tankers were less accident-prone than smaller tankers.

The report recommended large vessels should use independently-operated systems, fail-safe hydraulic rudders, and a means to improve training should be improved.

The world's worst oil disaster occurred last May when the Liberian-registered Cadiz ran aground off the coast of France, spilling tons of crude into the sea.

Last May, oil from a tanker polluted 65 km of east English coastline and killed 30,000 fish. In October, a 30,000-ton Greek oil tanker, damaged south holiday beaches after the oil on rocks, though a spill was averted.

On the transport of liquids of liquefied gas, the committee called for more research effects of fire or explosion on the shipping industry being slow to adopt equipment.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOCEV

GOBUM

TAWNUL

NOXEGY



Now arrange the checked letters to form the surprise answer, as guessed by the above cartoon.

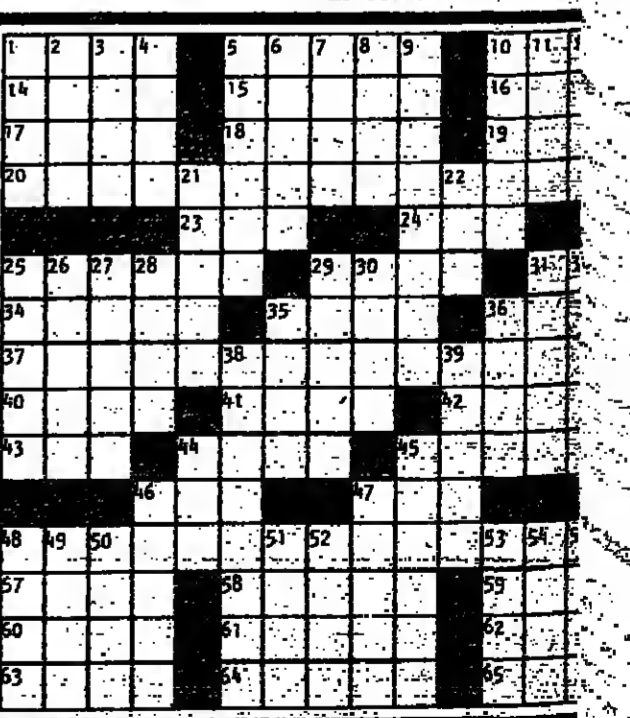
Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: PORGY, GLUEY, INJURE, UNFAIR

Answer: Where the short sprinter was unexpected—IN THE LONG RUN

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	31 Dep.	57 Word of admonition	26 One of the
1 Iranian ruler	34 Peep show	58 Residential contract	27 Palm
5 Bette or Sammy	35 Saint's insignia	59 Pioneer's power source	28 Most grateful
10 One of the avifauna	36 Toots — party items	60 Coen's river	29 Phyllis
14 Anemic-looking	40 52 cards	61 Mary Ann Evans	30 Darts
15 Dopey	41 Checkup item	62 European	31 Part
16 Puzzled	42 Devour greedily	63 "we forget"	32 Bus
17 Pickles	43 Baseball stat.	64 Impressions	33 Glad
18 Character	44 Mime	65 Spectral	34 Rod
19 Camera part	45 Linked series	DOWN	35 Bag
20 O'Neill play	46 Pindaric	1 Quarrel	36 Tire
23 Ows	47 Spongy ground	2 "Hell — no fury"	37 Mad
24 Essay	48 Child's sale item	3 Magueta's cousin	38 One
25 Earth, for one		4 Half prof.	39 One
29 Point of land		5 Beat	40 One
		6 Edie or Don	41 One
		7 Starin	42 One
		8 Lyra	43 One
		9 "the mood for"	44 One
		10 Like a tropical night	45 One
		11 Listener's remark	46 One
		12 Tom	47 One
		13 Sprint	48 One
		21 Root	49 One
		22 Table crumb	50 One
		25 Conc	51 One



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Zaire: Unruly giant

By Mark Webster

KINSHASA—The checkout girl in the Kinshasa supermarket had given up trying to shut the till. The bulging wads of crumpled banknotes had long ago made it impossible to close the drawer.

Yet despite the impressive takings, the shelves in the modern Belgian-built shop were bare of essentials. There was English gin, French chateau-bottled wine and tinned German sausage but not a sign of butter, salt or bread.

Residents of Kinshasa soon become supermarket watchers, explained an African woman. Whenever a basic commodity is spotted in the shops the word soon gets around and within hours the stocks have bought up by those who can afford it.

"Maybe someone has bribed a customs official or a factory manager and suddenly the supplies are there," said a French expatriate mining official. "Suddenly the shop windows are packed with the stuff, then you won't see it again for weeks at a time."

healthy coffee crop. But poor economic management, say economic experts, has been compounded by falling copper prices and the disruption of a war in the vital southern mining province of Shaba in May 1978.

The result has been negative growth rates, massive balance of payments deficits and a mounting backlog of arrears on international debt. It was the last item which brought together Zaire's international creditors at a recent meeting in Brussels.

Zaire ran up \$2m. to \$3m. in debt during the heady days of high copper prices in 1973. Western governments and commercial banks practically fell over each other in their haste to lend money to what was one of the fastest expanding economies in black Africa.

Then in 1974 copper prices plummeted and the main trade route for Zaire through Angola was shut by the civil war in 1975. Zaire was in a mess.

Inside the country the pro-Western head of state President Mobutu Sese Seko was criticised by the West for resorting to a brutal campaign of repression to keep his political opposition quiet. Outside the country, anti-

Mobutu guerrillas collected in Angola. They were the remnants of the so-called Katangese gendarmes who had fled after an attempted secession in the south of the country had been put down. They first attacked in 1977, then repeated the attack the following year capturing the mining town of Kolwezi.

Although for a time it looked as though President Mobutu could not survive, he was rescued for the second time by the intervention of foreign troops—on this occasion, French paratroopers and Belgian ground forces.

He was rescued because whatever the West may think of his regime, he is vital to their strategic interests in the centre and south of Africa. As staunchly anti-Communist, he is regarded by the West as a bulwark against the spread of Soviet and Cuban influence in that part of the world.

So important is he, in fact, that the West put together a three part package of financial aid with the help of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which was designed to put the wobbly economy back on firm ground.

First, Zaire was granted an emergency aid package of \$90m. to pay for raw materials and spare

parts. Hard currency in the central bank was said to be just enough to pay for a few weeks' imports after the Shaba war.

By attaching strings to the fresh loans, Zaire's Western friends hoped to ensure that industry would get the material it needed to get back to working at full capacity after operating at only one third for a couple of years.

The second part of the recovery package has been held up while a team from the IMF collects some data on the current state of the economy. When that is done, observers at the Brussels meeting said, the West has in principle agreed to provide aid to cover a maximum balance of payments deficit of around \$435m.

The third part of the aid package being asked for by Zaire is for long term investment in industry, agriculture and infrastructure of around \$1bn. over a period of years. The money would go to fulfil the ambitious "Mobutu plan" which is intended to give the country a solid economic base for the future.

In return for the West's assistance, President Mobutu has been obliged to carry out reforms both politically and economically which, diplomats say, he has been

"When I count my blessings," says a British diplomat, "I start by thanking God that I wasn't born to rule Zaire." In spite of economic and political reforms, this potentially very wealthy African giant is still proving very hard to handle.

reluctant to do before.

The biggest single event has been his reconciliation with his neighbour President Agostinho Neto of Angola. The two leaders fell out during the Angolan civil war when President Mobutu supported one of President Neto's rivals for power in the country.

Observers say President Mobutu had to swallow a considerable amount of pride before the reconciliation took place. But the benefits for Zaire were immediate with the re-opening of the Benguela railway line for carrying the country's copper exports and the disarming of the remaining Katangese still on Angolan soil.

The two men agreed to cease hostilities between their countries and also to the repatriation of the thousands of refugees who were sheltering in each other's countries. Thousands are expected to return to Zaire over the coming months from Uganda, Zambia

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